

**NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE**

**Conference Call on  
Release of Economic Census Local Area Data  
February 11, 2015  
2 p.m. Eastern Time**

Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by.

All participants will be in a listen-only mode for the duration of today's call.

After the presentation we will conduct a question-and-answer session.

If you would like to ask a question, please press Star 1 from your touchtone phone and when prompted please record your first and last name. One again, that's Star 1 and when prompted please record your first and last name.

To withdraw your question, you may press Star 2.

This call is being recorded. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time.

And I'll now turn the call over to your host, Mr. Michael Cook. Thank you and you may begin.

Michael Cook: Hello, everyone. I am Michael Cook, Chief of the Census Bureau's Public Information Office. I'd like to welcome everyone listening in on the phone today.

We will be providing an overview of the geographic areas there is which provides all of the local area data to be released for the 2012 Economic Census. We'll discuss specifics on the release schedule and how to access and use the statistics.

These data will be released on a full basis through the end of 2015 by state and economic sector. The first data were released back on January 27.

Now, let's turn things over to Andrew Hait. We call him Andy. He's the Program and Planning Data User Outreach Liaison in our Economic - Economy-Wide Statistics Division.

Andy?

Andrew Hait: Great. Thank you, Michael.

So, again, my name is Andrew Hait. That long title that you just heard essentially means that I work with our data users to ensure that the content that we include in our data products and the tool that we provide that data in meet your needs. And if they don't, my job is sort of to come back to talk with us about how we can do a better job.

I do a lot of training with our data users on the economic data products that we have and I wanted to walk through today the geographic area series reports from the 2012 Economic Census.

Before I get started I just want to give everybody sort of an even level playing field in terms of what is the Economic Census and why you all should care.

The Economic Census as many of you probably already know is our biggest undertaking when it comes to the economic side. It covers about 7 million employer businesses in the United States, and it reflects a substantial portion of all the businesses in the U.S.

I say employer businesses because the 17 million non-employer businesses, these businesses with no paid employees -- what we would typically think of as independent contractors or things along those lines -- are actually covered by their own program at the Census Bureau of the non-employer statistics program. So when you're using the Economic Census data you always have to sort of keep in the back of your mind that the businesses that are measured are those that have paid employees.

While they only account for about a quarter of all businesses, these employer businesses account for about 97% of U.S. economic activity in terms of GDP. So it's a substantial portion of these businesses that are covered.

The Economic Census covers almost all kinds of businesses in the U.S. Because we have a separate census of government and a separate census of agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, those two sectors of the U.S. economy are not covered by the economic census.

Also, government-owned businesses in other sectors are also excluded with one exception and that is hospitals. We do include data for both business - both privately owned as well as government-owned hospitals in our data.

We already talked about the concept of employers versus non-employers, but I also want to point out to everybody that the concept of profit versus non-profit or domestic versus foreign ownership also doesn't make any difference when

it comes to the economic census. If the business is physically located here in the United States it is in fact covered by the economic census.

As Michael pointed out the Economic Census is essentially in four major waves. We started off with our release of the advance report in March of last year, and as its name implies it included a very high-level snapshot of the U.S. economy in 2012 providing information at the national level by two and three digit NAICS.

Now you would think that that high-level information might not be quite as exciting as the more detailed data, but one thing we found in that report was that our first and fourth place sectors in the U.S. economy had essentially flip-flopped places between 2007 and 2012. Manufacturing used to be our largest employer and healthcare was number 4. In 2012, those two positions flip-flopped. Healthcare sector is now our largest employer. So even though it's a pretty high-level report it's still provided an interesting information.

Immediately following the advance report, we then started in what we call our industry series reports. The industry series are also national level data, but this is where you start to get the much more detailed industry breakouts. You'll look at not only information for healthcare but we actually break healthcare right down to doctors' offices, chiropractors. You think on those lines, very, very detailed industry breakouts.

Industry series is currently just finishing up right now, but as Michael just pointed out, we kicked off the release of our geographic area series report on January 27 with the release of the manufacturing sector. And that's going to be the lion's share of the discussion that I'm going to talk about today.

Following the geographic area series, we then released something called the subjects and summary series. And finally, we complete the release of the Economic Census data with our zip code statistics.

I know I've had some users ask why is it that we do zip codes last, why don't we do them along with the other geographies. The simple fact of the matter is, because zip codes provide such a detailed breakout -- even finer in some respects than the place of all data we published -- we save them to last to make sure we have every business in the correct zip code.

The Economic Census is bound by Title 13 of the U.S. Code -- which basically makes this, the census mandatory, but it also protects the privacy of the businesses that respond to the economic census. Privacy concerns especially when you start talking about local area data often surface where ever you end up having to suppress information for a given industry for a small geography because there may only be a small number of businesses in that particular industry in that geography.

The upside, though, of the privacy laws is that the quality of the data that you're going to get from the Economic Census for those local areas is the highest you're probably going to ever see. Because businesses know that their private data is protected they are much more open to giving us those records which really kind of brings us to why should you all care about the economic census.

Accuracy certainly is probably your number 1 reason. The 2012 Economic Census had an 84% response rate. We use administrative data to account for the remaining 16%. I think many of you will probably agree that when you look at response rate that high in comparison to other organizations that

publish data that are thrilled with a 30% response rate you can understand why the data would be so accurate.

The Economic Census is also our most comprehensive and consistent product that we released. Because it has that great coverage of geography and industry you're not going to get the comprehensive set of data in any other source. And because we know that many of you are looking at our data over time trying to make comparisons of how the economy in my local community is changing over time, the consistency of our geographies and our industries over time and giving you the tools to be able to deal with change in geography and change in industry is also sort of a hallmark of the economic census.

Finally, the third reason why you really should care about is the detailed levels of data that are published. And we'll be getting to that in just a minute when it comes to the geographic area series.

Industry are published at the two through six digit industry code level or NAICS code levels. And we published them to a very, very detailed level of geography -- which again we'll be getting to in a moment.

So, let's talk a little bit about the geographic area series to give you an overview.

As Michael already pointed out we released the data from a geographic area series sector by state. What that means is that we released the data for a given Economic Census sector -- for example, manufacturing -- one state at a time. And when we release the data for that sector and for that state, we release all of the industries in that sector and all of the geographies in that state in one package.

Some sectors like manufacturing are releasing all of their data for all states all at one time. On January 27, manufacturing released the entire U.S. file -- which covered every single geographic area.

Other sectors like retail trade released their data over a longer period of time. In fact retail will actually release their data over a nine-month timeframe starting next month and continuing through the end of the year.

The release schedule itself that shows that flow of data by sector, by state, and by month is actually available on our business.census.gov Web site. Over on the right hand side of the Economic Census site there is a release schedule and you can go in there and actually kind of see what the release order is for every sector.

One thing I'll point out also, right at the top of that schedule there is a link to our government - our govdelivery system that would allow you to actually sign up to be notified when the information that you're interested in is available. And I would encourage everybody to go ahead and do that.

The states themselves in that flow are released in the same order from sector to sector. And I'd like to quickly go through that list of states.

We released the data in 17 chunks -- 17 different pieces. Starting off with Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Alaska, and Maine. Then moving on to Arizona, Nebraska, and California. Then we hit the Pacific Northwest -- Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Then we jump back over to the East Coast of U.S. and do Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and then Vermont. Mid-Atlantic comes next -- Delaware, D.C., Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. We move back to the middle portion of the country and do Kentucky, North

Carolina and Tennessee. Then Illinois and Indiana. We next go to the Southern States -- Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Then Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota. And finally, we finish up with Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Texas, and finally finish off with Florida in the U.S.

Now, some of you having heard that list of states and that sort of seemingly random order are maybe wondering why is it that we released the states in that order. The simple fact is - the simple reason is metro areas.

Metropolitan areas that cross state boundaries give the Census Bureau sort of fits. Because when we release the data, for example, for the Washington D.C. metro area that now crosses between D.C., Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and now for the 2012 Economic Census Pennsylvania, because we - the data published is published for those five states we actually have to release those five states as a package along with the D.C. metro area.

Of course if you think about metropolitan areas, very often you see areas of the country that one state flows into the next. From Maine to Florida, every single state closes into its neighbor so we essentially have to break up U.S. into pieces to allow us to publish this. Publish the data.

I know for many of you that is sort of as a frustration of the data taking so long. But, again, this is sort of a function of what happens in our country because we've become so metropolitan in our data.

Let's talk a little bit about the levels of geography that are covered by our geographic area series.



As the name implies we publish data down to local area geography. Date, county, all four flavors if you will of metropolitan areas starting with combined statistical areas, metropolitan and micropolitan areas, and metropolitan divisions, we publish data for the seven consolidated cities that are included in the U.S., and we finally publish data for economic places.

Now some of you may not know what the term economic places we're referring to. The Census Bureau recognizes cities, towns, villages, boroughs, et cetera, as places. And this would include both incorporated areas as well as unincorporated areas or what the Census Bureau calls census designated places.

All of those types of places are consolidated together into what we call an economic place for the economic census. The key point, though, is we apply a population or jobs minimum to qualify an area to be included as part of the economic census.

Historically through the 2007 Economic Census we use a 5000 population or 5000 jobs cutoff. So what that means is if a place had at least 5000 people living there or 5000 people working there, then it qualify to be included separately in the economic census.

Businesses that are then located in areas that are smaller than 5000 population were still published in the Economic Census but they were lumped into something called the balance of county. So, for example, in Anne Arundel County, where I live there, there's about a dozen geographies that qualify using that cutoff and the rest of the area of the county is then published as one total. I've sort of taken it as my challenge for my career to get that cutoff reduced to zero. For this census our senior leaders at the Census Bureau finally were convinced that reducing it to 2500 would be valuable. So for this

census we are now publishing geography a place for businesses - for areas that have at least 2500 population or 2500 jobs. What this has meant for us is we're going to be publishing data for about 5400 new small cities and town and villages and boroughs that we've never before published local area data for.

The [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov) Web site that I mentioned earlier is a great place to go to check out information about those small areas that we are now recognizing for the first time. For many of these small communities, the Census Bureau may be the only source of information because we are the only area that actually has the resources to be able to do a complete Economic Census including these very, very small geographies.

Let's talk for a little bit about some of the major changes you're going to be seeing in the 2012 Economic Census.

I've already talked about the first and sort of the most important one and that is the reduction in that cutoff to qualify as an economic place.

We also have six new counties that will be published in the 2012 Economic Census. They are all in Alaska. And so that's going to be reflected in our data.

Third, we are publishing data using the new 2013 vintage of the metropolitan areas cast according to the 2010 population census.

Those of you who are familiar with those metropolitan area changes will recognize we've had a substantial change in the metropolitan areas that are actually - that we actually published. The contents of those metro areas have in very many cases changed and we now have three more states that are now completely metropolitan that use to have at least one non-metro country in them.

They are now new crossover metropolitan areas. For example, between Mexico and Texas that did not exist prior.

So you'll be seeing all of that new metropolitan area level data in the report as well.

Another major change for 2012 is historically the Census Bureau has applied publication cutoffs to the data that we published in our tables. For example, if an industry in a small county didn't have at least 500 employees in that industry that it didn't make the cut for the table irregardless of whether or not the data was publishable or not, these pub cutoffs sort of date back to the days when we use to actually print our publications. No one would want to pay for a 5000 page Retail Texas publication or book so we would apply these cutoffs to reduce the number of pages of the books.

Obviously, now that we've shifted doing 100% electric dissemination system, the need to reduce those pages has really been eliminated. So for this census we are applying no cutoffs. We will actually be tabulating and publishing every single geography and every single industry that we collected in the economic census.

Obviously the privacy laws I talked about earlier will play a part in what we can publish, but even in cases where we have to suppress the data due to those privacy laws, we at least tell you how many businesses there are in that area and what the employment size ranges. We give you an employment size range.

Let's talk a little bit about where you all can go for more information.

I already talked about the [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov) Web site. It's a great resource for you to go to not only get the information about the release schedule, but also the information about all of the geographic changes that I've talked about so far.

There are reference maps available on BCG -- as we like to call it -- that show the changes in our metropolitan areas and our economic places. So you can go in, for example, and pull up the county of the - the map for L.A. County and see the 30 new places that are now being recognized in the Economic Census that didn't exist before. It's a great resource for you to go.

To close out I just want to tell you a little bit about what's coming next. We already talked about the subjects and summary series reports that are coming after geographic area series. These provide national level data. And, again, we'll finish off the Economic Census with our zip code data.

Couple of other related programs I want to quickly mention.

In addition to the Economic Census we also conduct an Economic Census of island areas. It covers Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Marianas, American Samoa, and U.S Virgin Islands. The data for those reports are starting to come out soon.

We also conduct a survey called the Survey of Business Owners that's affiliated with the economic census. SBO is a fabulous source of information on business ownership. And in this report we publish information on the race, ethnicity, gender and veteran status of the business owner.

And, finally, we also published something called the Commodity Flow Survey -- which is a survey that we do on behalf of the Department of Transportation

-- that looks at the movement of commodities across United States by mode and distance and other factors.

In addition to other related programs, of course we have our census of governments which is now complete in terms of releasing its data, and we have the wealth of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys that supplement and really give you a comprehensive time series that you can get in addition to the Economic Census data.

To finish up I just want to quickly mention to everybody that even though we haven't completed releasing the data for the 2012 Economic Census. We've already begun planning for the 2017 economic census. So, we'll begin to start working with data users to plan for what our data products and our tools are going to look like for the 2017 economic census.

With that I am done with my quick update. What I'd like to do, operator, is please open it up for questions.

Actually, I think Michael is going to do that.

Michael Cook: Thank you, Andy.

At this point we'll open up the discussion to questions. We ask you state your name and media affiliation when you ask a question. And we want to give everyone an opportunity to ask a question so we'll allow one question and one follow up question.

Bear in mind that our staff can arrange for interviews after this conference call. You may obtain further information by calling the Public Information Office directly at 301-763-3030.

Operator, do we have any questions on the line?

Coordinator: One moment for your first question.

Just a reminder, if you would like to ask a question, please press Star 1 from your touchtone phone and when prompted please record your first and last name.

One moment.

The first question comes from Sharon Nipp. Your line is now open.

Andrew Hait: Hi, Sharon.

Sharon Nipp: Hi, good morning.

You have said earlier on how to sign up to receive updates. Could you provide that information again?

Andrew Hait: Sure. So, when you go to our [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov) Web site in the upper right hand corner -- sort of below the right hand side of the page -- you'll see a panel that has four different views of our release schedule. Right above that panel you'll see a link to our notify - a notification system. And if you go ahead and click on that link that you can - that's where you can go in and sign up to receive those notifications.

What you'll get, you'll get first, of course, the thank you email for signing up. And each month when we kickoff the release of a - the geographic area series data for a new sector. You will get an email saying the data is available. And

included in that email would be a link directly into American FactFinder where you can get right to that particular data.

Sharon Nipp: Perfect. Thanks so much.

Andrew Hait: You're welcome.

Michael Cook: Sharon...

Sharon Nipp: Yes?

Michael Cook: ..., what affiliate are you with?

Sharon Nipp: I'm with the state of Nevada, Department of Administration Grants Office.

Michael Cook: Great. Thank you.

Coordinator: There are no further questions from the audio participants at this time.

Michael Cook: Okay.

One other thing I wanted to note for those that are interested, Andy talked about signing up for notifications related to these releases. For anyone that's on the call, if you are interested in receiving alerts pushed to you via email, if you navigate to census.gov and on that page enter into the newsroom, you can actually sign up for notifications on all Census Bureau news. So you won't only get those notifications on economic releases, but you'll get them for all of our news releases as they come out on a daily basis.

And I'll just check one more time, (Carla), to see if anybody has readied themselves in the queue for any questions.

Coordinator: One moment, please, for your next question.

The next question comes from Bobbie Ward. Your line is now open.

Andrew Hait: Okay.

Bobbie Ward I'm Bobbie Ward. I'm with the Greenville News.

I just caught the tail end of the conference call. I had. I was wondering, will this be recorded? Sort of, availability at a later point?

Michael Cook: Yes. What we're going to do is, like all of our news conferences we archive them and put up an electronic press kit in the newsroom. And so that was going to be one of my parting mentions, but, yes, we will put this up on our Web site so you can review this at your leisure.

Bobbie Ward Perfect. Thank you.

Michael Cook: You're welcome.

Coordinator: the next question comes from Carrie Mason-Draffen. Your line is now open.

Carrie Mason-Draffen: Yes. I want to ask whether or not any of these data was drilled down to the county level.

Andrew Hait: Yes, absolutely. So, when we talk about the local area that is available we, of course, publish data at the state level, but we also publish by county, by



metropolitan area, and even by place -- by individual cities, towns, villages, boroughs, townships, and the like. We publish data for both incorporated places -- Annapolis, Maryland, for example, where I live -- as well as for what the Census Bureau calls census designated places which are typically unincorporated areas. So, yes, we've got quite a wealth of data.

I'd also mention that we do have data broken up by zip code. Zip code level data are available for 8 of the 18 sectors that we publish detailed data for. And as you can imagine those are the eight sectors that have the most businesses. So, for example, retail trade there are available by zip code. Because, again, with millions of businesses we can slice and dice the data down to very, very small levels of geography and still be able to publish the information.

So, yes, county and then some.

Michael Cook: And thanks for that question Carrie. What was your affiliation?

Carrie Mason-Draffen: Newsday.

Michael Cook: Thank you.

Coordinator: There are no further questions from the audience at this time.

Andrew Hait: The one quick point I'll make just in terms of where you all can go to get all these data, the Economic Census data is released essentially solely on American FactFinder. That's not completely true. We actually do have some other visualization tools including industry snapshots and some other kinds of products like that.

But our primary dissemination vehicle is the American FactFinder application -- which is our database tool -- that allows users to access information not only from the economic census, but from four or five other economic programs as well as our decennial census, the American community survey, and a number of other demographic programs. One of the real powers of American FactFinder is the fact that it allows users to go in and download information from multiple programs and merge that information together.

Very often the story that you that you can tell by looking at our data is best told when it's merged together. For example, a thing that I often talk to people about, when you look at retail sales by itself and when you look at population for an area by itself, you see certain patterns in our geography. But when you create a ratio of retail sales per capita and you then start to compare that ratio across areas, you see a very different story than when you look at just those two raw numbers by itself.

American FactFinder's real power is the fact that you can download all that information and do those kinds of merges of our data that would allow you to kind of dive in to our economy and then really get some insights into what's happening, how our industry is changing overtime -- how is the U.S. population changing.

Our industry is becoming more or less concentrated in metropolitan areas. I think, for example, one thing you would see is that in some sectors of the economy, yes that is true. Retail is becoming ever increasingly metropolitan, but other sectors of our economy -- for example, the manufacturing sector -- are growing most in the non-metro counties -- in areas outside of metropolitan areas.

So that kind of information, that kind of analysis that you can do is really facilitated by a tool like American FactFinder that allows you to download that data.

Michael Cook: Thank you.

Coordinator: Excuse me. You do have another question, if you'd like to take it.

Michael Cook: Yes, please.

Coordinator: Okay.

The next question comes from Demetri Dimier. Your line is open.

Andrew Hait: Hi, Demetri.

Demetri Dimier: Hi, guys.

I have a question. I was wondering if it's possible, you know, at the geography areas to be able to see in any reason to be able to see any information related to (unintelligible) establishments and things of that nature.

Andrew Hait: Yes, that's a great question, Demetri. And thank you for raising that.

The Census Bureau has a few other programs like County Business Patterns that do publish county level data on number of businesses, employment, and payroll, but the Economic Census is actually one of the few programs at the Census Bureau that actually published information on the output, if you will, of businesses. We classify that output into a variety of different categories whether it's retail sales, or revenue, or receipts, or in the case of

manufacturing value of shipments, but basically all of those measures are measures of the output of a business. And the Economic Census, like I said, is one of those few programs that comprehensively publishes detailed data on the revenue of the receipts of data.

Some of our factors even publish information on what we call value-added -- which is essentially the difference between the value of the product when it leaves the plant door and the cost of actually producing that product. So it's sort of a proxy for profit although it wouldn't include a lot of the typical measures that you would think of that might be in terms of profits.

We also publish detailed data on expenses. So if you're trying to understand how do the - how the expenses of a business is changing in relation to their revenue, that type of data is available as our data on inventories and capital expenditures, and assets, and a variety of other statistics.

We actually have about 240 unique data items that are published as part of the economic census. So it is really quite a bit more than just the core set of three or four data values.

And thank you for pointing that out. I've forgotten about mentioning that.

Michael Cook: And thank you, Demetri. I didn't get your affiliation.

Demetri Dimier: (Unintelligible).

Michael Cook: Say that again.

Demetri Dimier: (Unintelligible).

Michael Cook: Great. Thanks for that.

Operator, are there any other callers?

Coordinator: There are.

The next question is going to come from Beverly Pecotte. Your line is open.

Andrew Hait: Hi, Beverly.

Beverly Pecotte: Hi. This is Beverly Pecotte with the Texas State Data Center.

And I thought I understood you to say earlier that there's going to be a list of the new places that are going to be included in this Economic Census online and I'm not seeing that.

Andrew Hait: Okay. So, best way to go to get to that list of new places that are being recognized, if you go to our [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov) Web site...

Beverly Pecotte: Okay.

Andrew Hait: ..., right across the top of the page you'll see a series of tabs.

Beverly Pecotte: Okay.

Andrew Hait: The third or fourth or so from the left -- I apologize, I'm not sitting in front of a computer -- is a tab that says Help Center. So if you click on Help Center you'll then come to a screen that has links to information about NAICS and about a variety of other things.

Beverly Pecotte: Right.

Andrew Hait: In the bottom left hand side you'll see a link that says Geographic Information. And if you click on that button you will then be able to go in and choose your state. So go ahead and choose Texas, and you'll then come to a page specifically for Texas that has links to the state map, the county map, and the metro maps that we've created. These are all reference maps.

Below the maps you will also then see a set of links to our geo notes file that talk about all of these boundary changes -- which really when you think about telling a story about economic growth one of the things you always have to make sure of is that the geography boundary have not changed overtime because the story you're about ready to tell about how an industry or a community has doubled in size in five years might be as much a figment of the boundary change as real economic growth.

So those change note files are there. They are reference lists of all of the new places that we're accounting for the Economic Census this time.

Those lists are by county so you could see, for example, in Bexar County how many new places are being recognized for the econ census. And there is also a list of information about the metropolitan area changes.

Using those metro area change notes as well as the maps can really kind of help you understand how the boundary of the metropolitan area changed between 2007 and 2012, and therefore what you have to do to make sure the data is comparable. So, yes, we created a page for every state figuring you all would love to be able get to the things specifically your area.

Beverly Pecotte: Thank you so much. That can be very useful. Thanks.

Andrew Hait: Great. You're very welcome. Thank you.

Coordinator: The next question - I'm sorry, the next question is going to come from Carrie Mason-Draffen. Your line is open.

Carrie Mason-Draffen: Yes. I'm just wondering - you know, I'm a business reporter and I don't use census data a lot, but I do find it useful when I do. So I'm just wondering, is there some kind of tutorial online of the census site that I could go to to, you know, learn a little bit more about how to, you know, get to economic data?

Andrew Hait: Sure. I keep referring you all back to the [business.census.gov](http://business.census.gov) Web site. I'd love to believe it's sort of our one-stop shopping for everything there is to do about - to know about the economic census.

Carrie Mason-Draffen: Okay.

Andrew Hait: One thing that's out there, there's lots of information about the content of what we publish. There are used cases - that kind of real life case examples of how businesses use Census Bureau economic data ranging from the entrepreneur who is interested in opening their first business and needs information to determine whether or not this business and this location is appropriate and kind of a really good idea, all the way up to the big multinational corporations and local or state Department of Economic Development in how they use our data to be able to attract large corporations to come and build manufacturing plants, for example, in their state.

So, what I would really encourage you to do is sort of browse around a little bit on our business.census.gov Web site. That will give you some good information about the econ census.

And then, if you want some more information, then go ahead and give our public information office a call. And if you have specific questions, I'm sure they'll probably forward it to me so...

Carrie Mason-Draffen:        Okay. All right. Great. Thank you.

Michael Cook:        Thanks for that follow up, Carrie.

Carrie Mason-Draffen:        Sure. Okay.

Coordinator:        And there are no more further questions from your audio participants at this time.

Michael Cook:        One other thing I wanted to point out to anybody that is interested in looking at training and how to access and use and understand our statistics at the Census Bureau, we do have training modules on census.gov. And they are - I know there are some specifically that are on the topic of accessing our economic data.

So that is another resource that you can take a look at. So these are basically web conferences or webinars that were conducted in the past that you can still view. And if you have problems accessing them, please give us a call.

Operator, just before we close, once more check to see if there's any people - any callers that have now got themselves into the queue and have questions?



Coordinator: At this time there are no more questions in the queue.

Michael Cook: Great. Thank you.

Well that wraps up today's conference call.

Finally I'd just like to direct your attention to several key economic products coming up in the coming weeks and months.

Yesterday -- as you might know -- we released data from the Economic Census industry series on the motion picture and video industry. These statistics are national level only. And you'll find them useful as you write stories relating to next week's academy awards ceremony.

We've already released data for most industries across all economic sectors and we'll wrap up release of these series in the next few weeks.

The first of a three-part release of data for Puerto Rico from the Economic Census of island areas will be released on February 27 covering the island's manufacturing sector.

In addition to manufacturing the annual survey of manufacturers will be coming out at the end of this month.

And then in June we'll begin releasing on a flow basis data from the survey of business owners --like Andy mentioned earlier -- which provides statistics every five years on the characteristics of business owners. The first release will be on women owned businesses followed by Hispanic owned businesses in July, and then data on businesses owned by Blacks, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific islanders. Also,

military veterans will be covered as well. And that will run through the end of the year.

With that I'd like to thank Andy for his participation in today's news conference. As well, I'd like to thank you for participating and calling in. And if any additional questions are needed to be addressed or you wish to arrange interviews, please contact the Public Information Office at 301-763-3030.

Again, I thank everybody for their participation. This concludes our call.

Coordinator: Thank you for your participation in today's conference. Your call has ended and you may now disconnect.

Once again your conference has ended and you may now disconnect.

Thank you.

END